**OHCHR comments (track change)**

**MODULE 2: HUMAN RIGHTS FRAMEWORK**

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| **TRANSCRIPT** | **PRESENTATION/RESOURCES** |
| **1. Intro**  Welcome to Module 2: Human Rights Framework.  (Write after completing the module)  The module as it stands does not sufficiently look at the link between gender and human rights. It starts by defining and listing HR, then focuses on HR instruments that have “women” in their titles. It then goes on about UN working structures, instruments and milestones that are not always closely related to HR frameworks (gender inequality index, MDG, creation of UN Women). (See OHCHR suggestions for change in track below) |  |
| **2. Learning Objectives**  Through this module you will be able to:   1. Refresh your knowledge of human rights concepts and how human rights issues affect men and women differently 2. Identify the principal international standards on women´s rights and gender equality. 3. Understand the role of UN Women in the UN and in the international community. 4. Name key UN mechanisms used to promote and monitor gender equality. |  |
| **3. HUMAN RIGHTS DEFINITION**  Let’s start with a basic definition of human rights. Human rights are those rights and freedoms that are inherent to the human being. The concept of human rights acknowledges that every single person by virtue of being a human being is entitled to enjoy his or her human rights and freedoms without distinction as to race, ethnicity, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.  There is also a corresponding obligation of states to respect, protect and fulfill human rights. All human rights and instruments that concern them apply equally to men and women. In addition, the CEDAW has specified and complemented some of them from the perspective of women’s rights.  Reference: OHCHR. Human Rights. A basic handbook for UN staff. http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/HRhandbooken.pdf | **Human rights definition:**  **Human:** A human being, man, woman or child.  **Rights:** Things to which you are entitled or allowed; freedoms that are guaranteed.  **Human Rights:** The rights you have simply because you are human  **Click here to see the fundamental rights and freedoms according the Universal Declaration of Human Rights completed by the Convenants on Civil and Political Rights, and the Convenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.**  **Some rights have evolved since the UDHR and the covenants as right to water and sanitation (PDF document)**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Article 1 | Right to Equality | | Article 2 | Freedom from Discrimination | | Article 3 | Right to Life, Liberty, Personal Security | | Article 4 | Freedom from Slavery | | Article 5 | Freedom from Torture and Degrading Treatment | | Article 6 | Right to Recognition as a Person before the Law | | Article 7 | Right to Equality before the Law | | Article 8 | Right to Remedy by Competent Tribunal | | Article 9 | Freedom from Arbitrary Arrest and Exile | | Article 10 | Right to Fair Public Hearing | | Article 11 | Right to be Considered Innocent until Proven Guilty | | Article 12 | Freedom from Interference with Privacy, Family,  Home and Correspondence | | Article 13 | Right to Free Movement in and out of the Country | | Article 14 | Right to Asylum in other Countries from Persecution | | Article 15 | Right to a Nationality and the Freedom to Change It | | Article 16 | Right to Marriage and Family | | Article 17 | Right to Own Property | | Article 18 | Freedom of Belief and Religion | | Article 19 | Freedom of Opinion and Information | | Article 20 | Right of Peaceful Assembly and Association | | Article 21 | Right to Participate in Government and in Free  Elections | | Article 22 | Right to Social Security | | Article 23 | Right to Desirable Work and to Join Trade Unions | | Article 24 | Right to Rest and Leisure | | Article 25 | Right to Adequate Living Standard | | Article 26 | Right to Education | | Article 27 | Right to Participate in the Cultural Life of Community | | Article 28 | Right to a Social Order that Articulates this  Document | | Article 29 | Community Duties Essential to Free and Full  Development | | Article 30 | Freedom from State or Personal Interference  in the above Rights | |
| **4. CHARACTERISTICS OF HUMAN RIGHTS**  Human rights are *inherent,* *universal, inalienable, indivisible, interrelated* and *interdependent.* Taken together, these characteristics ensure that all human rights are to be realized, for everyone, women and men  Click each point to learn more about HR guiding principles apply to gender issues   * International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights   RESOURCE: http://www2.ohchr.org/english/law/pdf/ccpr.pdf   * International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights form the International Bill of Human Rights   RESOURCE: | **The main characteristics of human rights are:**  **Inherent** *(click)***:** They belong to people from the moment of their birth simply because they are human. E.g. infanticide should not happen for girls nor boy.  **Universal** *(click):* Meaning that human rights are applied equally and without discrimination to all people. E.g. arguments that women’s rights reflect western values do not uphold  **Inalienable:** *(click):*No one has the right to deprive another person of these rights for any reason. People still have human rights even when the laws of their countries do not recognize them, or when they violate them. E.g. Human rights of women should be protected, even in countries that have not ratified the CEDAW or which have laws discriminating women  **Indivisible, interrelated and interdependent** *(click)***:** In practice, the violation of one right will often affect the respect of several other rights. E.g. ensuring that all individuals have equal access to adequate housing, water and sanitation will help to overcome discrimination against women living in informal settlements and rural areas.  **Non-discrimination and equality** (click): Gender inequality is the result of discrimination. Giving different treatments to women and men on the basis of their sex is gender-based discrimination. E.g. refusal to hire a woman, on the ground that she might become pregnant or refusal to grant paternity leave may also amount to gender-based discrimination  Reference:  - OHCHRGender Equality Policy<http://www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/women/docs/GenderEqualityPolicy_September2011.pdf>   * Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, General Recommendation 20   http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cescr/docs/E.C.12.GC.20.doc |
| 5. **Human rights based approach to gender issues**  **[Consider replacing this quiz by an interactive exercise in which the user analyses how human rights violations affect women and men differently, which will be more useful for the average UN staff as the focus of the course is gender and its]**  A human rights-based approach (HRBA) to gender issues uncovers how human rights issues affect women and men differently and how power relations and gender-based discriminations affect the effective enjoyment of rights by all human beings.  HRBA and gender mainstreaming are two of the five UN programming principles (the others are result-based management, environmental sustainability and capacity-development). As such, every UN staff member should use them in their programming work.  To know more on HRBA, see: http://hrbaportal.org/ | **Quiz:**  How do you think those human rights violations affect women and men differently?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **HR violations** | **Women** | **Men** | | Food deprivation |  |  | | Slavery |  |  | | Lack of access to property |  |  |   In the answer, include examples from the field.  [if this option is chosen, OHCHR can provide the text] |
| **7. INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS ON WOMEN´S RIGHTS**  Women's rights are an essential component of universal human rights. .Discrimination on the basis of gender is a human rights violation that often disproportionately affects women. Gender equality is a human right for both women and men. Some of the elements of the human rights framework that are specific to women’s rights include the Commission on the Status of Women or CSW, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women or CEDAW, the Beijing Platform for Action, etc., which will be introduced as you move through this module.  Click on the timeline to find out more about women’s rights milestones at the United Nations.  http://www.unicef.org/gender/training/content/resources/Timeline.pdf | * .   **Women’s rights standards:**   * Provide a legal foundation for ending gender discrimination and gender-based rights violations. * Affirm that women and men have equal rights. * Oblige states to take action against discriminatory practices. |
| **9. CONTRIBUTION OF WOMEN´S MOVEMENTS TO WOMEN´S RIGHTS STANDARDS**  [This section needs to be shortned]  Women's movements are one of the most globalized contemporary social movements. From 19th-century women's suffrage (right to vote) campaigns in the United States and the United Kingdom to recent direct actions for sustainable development in India or Kenya, wherever women’s movements have been established, national organizations and local grassroots groups have worked together to promote the strategic interests of women and girls. Understandings of women’s interests are different, and sometimes even conflicting, based on differences in gender, race, class, culture, religion, and sexuality, as well as from global divisions of wealth and power. Nevertheless, the pervasiveness of gender inequality has led to the establishment of international women’s movements with common agendas, connected to struggles for autonomy, democracy, sustainability, and secure livelihoods around the world. | **Snapshots of Three Women’s Movements**  **-U.S. Movement for Women’s Suffrage**. The suffrage movement began in the 19th century in the United States and the United Kingdom. Middle- and upper-class women began to organize to demand their right to vote, through a series of conventions, parades, enlisting of political support of male politicians, pamphlet distribution and other writings, and direct actions. In the U.S., over 300 women came together at the Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 to formulate the demand for women’s suffrage, and continued to hold national women’s rights conventions from 1850 through the U.S. Civil War. While conventions provided places where women could support each other, they also highlighted some of the challenges of unifying strongly opinionated leaders into one movement. Should the movement include or exclude men? Who was to blame for women’s inequality? What remedies should they seek? How could women best convince others of their need for equality? A major split came following the Civil War, when African-American men were granted the right to vote through a constitutional amendment, but not women. Women’s activism continued, though fragmented, through the First World War, when women took on important leadership roles during war time, while other women protested the war. Women's suffrage in the U.S. was achieved gradually, at state and local levels, culminating in 1920 with the passage of the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which provided: “The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.”  **- Women's peace movement in West Africa.** Since the adoption of the [UN Security Council Resolution 1325](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Security_Council_Resolution_1325) in 2000, women have been increasingly engaged in rebuilding their countries post-conflict. In Liberia, the Women of Liberia Mass Action for Peace brought an end to the second Liberian Civil War in 2003. Organized by social worker Leymah Gbowee, the movement started with thousands of local women praying and singing in a fish market daily for months. Women mobilized their efforts, staging silent nonviolence protests that included a sex strike and even the threat of a curse. In 2003, they forced a meeting with then-President Charles Taylor and extracted a promise from him to attend peace talks and to negotiate with the rebels. The women peace activists continued to carry on actions that eventually brought about an agreement during the stalled peace talks. As a result, they were able to achieve peace in Liberia after a 14-year civil war and later helped bring to power the country’s first female head of state, Ellen Johnson Sirleaf. The women’s activism is now part of the *Women in Peacebuilding Network (WIPNET),* a peace movement that has grown to include women across West Africa, with a presence in Ghana, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Liberia and Sierra Leone  **RESOURCES:** [*Pray the Devil Back to Hell*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pray_the_Devil_Back_to_Hell)*,* documentary film about the origin of this women’s peace movement. The film has been used as an advocacy tool in post-conflict zones like Sudan and Zimbabwe, mobilizing African women to petition for peace and security.  - **Women’s organizing for childcare policy in the Nordic countries**. The Nordic countries of Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Finland are known for having some of the most progressive childcare policies in the world, with state subsidies for high quality pre-school child care and generous parental leave for both mothers and fathers with small children. These policies are not innate to social democracies, but rather the product of women’s collective mobilization and claim making. Women’s needs and wishes have been diverse, as reflected in debates over institutional day care versus care allowances to support the home care of children and the issue of quotas assigned to fathers in parental leave schemes. Women’s organizing in the Nordic region has followed an “inside-outside strategy,” involving negotiating and coalition building within and outside the state.  **Source**: Bergman, Solveig. 2004. Collective Organizing and Claim Making on Child Care in Norden: Blurring the Boundaries between the Inside and the Outside. Social Politics,11 (2): 217-246. |
| **10. COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN (CSW)**  The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) is a functional commission of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). Established in 1946, the CSW is dedicated exclusively to gender equality and the advancement of the status of women. It is the principal global policy-making body, meeting annually to evaluate progress on gender equality, identify challenges, set standards and formulate concrete policies to promote gender equality and the advancement of women worldwide.  CSW prepares recommendations and reports to ECOSOC on the promotion of women’s rights in all fields: political, economic, civil, social and educational. CSW also prepares recommendations to ECOSOC on problems relating to women’s rights that require immediate attention.  Click on each point to learn more about the world conferences on women.  Click on the timeline to know more about Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) | The Commission on the Status of Women has been responsible for organizing and following up the world conferences on women:   1. World Conference of the International Women's Year [Mexico (1975)](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/mexico.html) 2. World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace [Copenhagen (1980)](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/copenhagen.html) 3. World Conference to review and appraise the achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace [Nairobi (1985)](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/nairobi.html) 4. Fourth World Conference on Women, [Beijing (1995)](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/fwcwn.html) and its five, ten and fifteen-year reviews and appraisals.   [Beijing+5 in New York (2000)](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/followup/beijing+5.htm)  [Beijing +10 in New York (2005)](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/Review/english/49sess.htm)  [Beijing +15 in New York (2010)](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing15/index.html)  **RESOURCE**: For more on the CSW, visit <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/> |
| **11. CEDAW** [this section should come right after the part on HR standards]  The international bill of rights for women is called the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly.  CEDAW articulates the nature and meaning of sex-based discrimination and gender equality, and lays out State obligations to eliminate discrimination and achieve substantive equality. Importantly, the Convention covers not only discriminatory laws, but also practices and customs, and it applies not only to State action, but also State responsibility to address discrimination against women by private actors.  The Convention covers both civil and political rights (rights to vote, to participate in public life, to acquire, change or retain their nationality, equality before the law and freedom of movement) and economic, social and cultural rights (rights to education, work, health and financial credit). CEDAW also pays specific attention to particular phenomena such as trafficking, certain groups of women, such as rural women, and specific areas where there are special risks to women’s full enjoyment of their human rights, such as matters related to marriage and the family.  CEDAW also specifies the different ways in which States Parties are to eliminate discrimination, including through appropriate legislation prohibiting discrimination, or positive action to improve the status of women.  The Office of the High commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) provides the secretariat to the CEDAW since 2008.  Click on resources to find out more about CEDAW. After you have finished reading, Select True or False for each statement. | **Quiz:**   1. CEDAW was the first international instrument specifically aimed at the protection of women’s rights and fight discrimination against women **(T/F)** 2. CEDAW foresees that the only way to fight discrimination against women is to treat women and men the same way **(T/F)** 3. CEDAW establishes the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to monitor progress by state parties whp are obliged to submit periodic reports on implementation **(T/F)** 4. Most States in the world that have ratified CEDAW **(T/F)** 5. Individuals cannot take any action to claim a violation of their rights under the CEDAW **(T/F)**   Solutions:   1. **True.** The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights both prohibit discrimination based on, inter alia, sex and restate equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all rights. However, separate instruments specifically aimed at the protection of women’s rights were considered necessary because the mere fact of their "humanity" has not been sufficient to guarantee women the protection of their rights. The preamble to CEDAW explains that, despite the existence of other instruments, women still do not have equal rights with men. 2. **False.** CEDAW’s substantive equality approach foresees on the one hand, the prohibition of discrimination against women in private and public sphere, on the other hand temporary and permanent special measures to accelerate gender equality in all spheres of life. For example, States are permitted to use temporary special measures for as long as inequalities continue to exist (e.g quotas in parliaments) as well as permanent measures taking into account women’s special needs (e.g. protection of maternity and access to reproductive health services). 3. **True.** The United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), an expert body established in 1982, is composed of 23 experts on women's issues from around the world. By ratifying the Convention, States commit themselves to implement its standards at the national level. They undertake to put in place a series of measures to end discrimination against women in all forms. They have the obligation to submit national reports every four years to the Committee on progress made in implementing the Convention. The Committee on Elimination of Discrimination against Women reviews these reports as well as information from NGOs in order to formulate suggestions and recommendations for future action. 4. **True**. Currently, 187 countries – most of United Nations member states – are party to the Convention. Six have not ratified, including the United States, Sudan, Somalia, Iran, and two Pacific Island nations (Palau and Tonga). Other countries have ratified with reservations, meaning they unilaterally to exclude or to modify the application of certain provisions of the treaty on their laws. For the up to date status of ratifications and reservations see: http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg\_no=IV-8&chapter=4&lang=en 5. **False**. With the adoption of the Optional Protocol, which entered into force on December 22, 2000, individuals and groups of individuals from States which have ratified the Convention and its Optional Protocol can submit individual complaints when they feel a right enshrined in the Convention has been violated.   RESOURCE: CEDAW convention <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/law/cedaw.htm> |
| **12. HOW MANY COUNTRIES HAVE SIGNED AND RATIFIED CEDAW? [Merge this Section in the quiz, explaining some of the obstacles to ratifications as well as challenges posed by reservations]**  CEDAW was adopted by the UN General Assembly by 130 votes to none, with 10 abstentions in 1979. At the special ceremony that took place at the Copenhagen Conference in 1980, 64 States signed the Convention and two States submitted their instruments of ratification. On September 3, 1981, 30 days after the twentieth member state had ratified it, the Convention entered into force –faster than any previous human rights convention had done – thus bringing to a climax United Nations efforts to comprehensively codify international legal standards for women. Currently, 187 countries – over 90% of the members of the United Nations – are party to the Convention, making it the second most ratified convention, following the Rights of the Child. | **How many countries have signed and ratified CEDAW?**  Click [here](http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?scr=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-8&chapter=4&lang=eng) to see the status of CEDAW by country.  **Source**: WomanStats Project, <http://www.womanstats.org>  http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/f/f6/Map5.1Discrepant_Behavior_compressed.jpg |
| **Other mechanisms relevant to women’s rights**  The special procedures of the Human Rights Council are independent human rights experts with mandates to report and advise on human rights from a thematic or country-specific perspective. They act in their personal capacity and are not paid. As of 1 January 2013 there are 36 thematic and 12 country mandates. All special procedures are tasked to integrate a gender perspective into their work. In addition two mechanisms have been established specifically to examine violence against women (the SRVAW) and discrimination against women in law and in practice (the WGDAW).  **The mandate of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences**  Since its creation by the Commission on Human Rights in 1994, the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women: 1) studies the forms, prevalence, causes and consequences of violence against women; 2) analyses the legal and institutional developments in the protection of women against violence as well as the remaining challenges; and 3) provides key recommendations to Governments and to the international community to overcome such challenges.  The Special Rapporteur is mandated to transmit communications to States regarding alleged cases of violence against women, undertake country visits, and submit annual thematic reports. The mandate analyses violence against women in the family; in the community; violence perpetrated or condoned by the State; and in the transnational arena.  http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Women/SRWomen/Pages/SRWomenIndex.aspx  **Working group on Discrimination against women in law and in practice**  The Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice was established in October 2010. It is composed by five independent experts from different geographical regions. The Working Group is tasked, among others, to engage in dialogue with Governments and other stakeholders on the issue of eliminating discrimination against women in law and in practice; to identify good practices relating to the elimination of laws that discriminate against women or are discriminatory in terms of implementation or impact; and to make recommendations on the improvement of legislation and the implementation of the law. The thematic and country mission reports produced by the Working Group helps identifying critical issues to address gender based discrimination in all areas of life and presents frameworks to eliminate discrimination in law and in practice, including good practices towards achieving substantive gender equality in political and public life. In the framework of its mandate, the Working Group also receives information related to cases or situations of alleged discrimination against women in law and in practice.  http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Women/WGWomen/Pages/WGWomenIndex.aspx  **The Human Rights Council’s Universal Periodic Review Procedure**:  The establishment of the Human Rights Council and the introduction of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) in 2006 offer new opportunities for women’s rights, reinforcing the recommendations of the CEDAW. The UPR is a unique process which involves a review of the human rights records of all UN Member States, whereby each State declares what actions it has taken to improve the human rights situations in their countries, including the rights of women.  For example, among the 48 recommendations made by States to Vanuatu in 2009 before the UPR, a number of them explicitly referred to CEDAW or the Committee’s recommendations to Vanuatu. Vanuatu responded to these recommendations by characterizing them as “acceptable”, meaning that it will undertake steps to give effect to those recommendations.  Ref. UN Human Rights Council, Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Vanuatu, 4 June 2009, A/HRC/12/14; A/HRC/WG.6/5/L.13, available at: http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/4a9cdb97d.html |  |
| **13. DECLARATION ON THE ELIMINATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN [move to module 5]**  The international recognition that women have a right to a life free from violence is a recent one. Historically, their struggles with violence, and with the impunity that often protects the perpetrators, is linked with their fight to overcome discrimination.  Violence against women was taken up by the United Nations in 1993 when the General Assembly adopted the **Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women.** The Declaration is a complementto CEDAW in efforts to eliminate violence against women. | The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women:   * Defines “violence against women” as any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. * Establishes that violence against women shall be understood to encompass, but not be limited to physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, within the general community and perpetrated or condoned by the state. * Argues that states should condemn violence against women and should not invoke any custom, tradition, or religious consideration to avoid their obligations with respect to its elimination.   RESOURCE: Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women: http://www.unhchr.ch/huridocda/huridoca.nsf/%28Symbol%29/A.RES.48.104.En |
| **14. THE BEIJING PLATFORM FOR ACTION [Should come right after CSW as CSW was the body responsible for the Beijing declaration and PfA]**  In September 1995 the United Nations convened the **Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace** in Beijing, China. There, thousands of women and men assessed how women's lives had changed over the previous decade and took steps to keep issues of concern to women high on the international agenda. The resulting documents are the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.  The Declaration embodies the commitment of the international community to the advancement of women and to the implementation of the Platform for Action, ensuring that a gender perspective is reflected in all policies and programs at the national, regional and international levels. The Platform for Action sets out measures for national and international action in critical areas of concern for the advancement of women for the five years leading up to 2000.  Click here to learn more about the Beijing Declaration, the Platform for Action and its five, ten and fifteen-year reviews and appraisals.  http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/platform/ | **Two important contributions of the Beijing Conference were:**  1) Recognizing that women’s empowerment is critical to peace and development.  2) Identifying gender equality and women’s empowerment as twin and related strategies.  **Platform for Action – Critical Areas of Concern**   * Poverty * Education and training * Health care * Violence against women * Armed conflict and occupation * Power and decision-making * Mechanisms for advancement of women * Economic structures and access to resources; * Women’s human rights * Natural resources and environment * Communication systems and media * Rights of the girl child |
| **15. GENDER INEQUALITY INDEX (GII) [Suggest removing from this module]**  In 2010, the UNDP developed a new index for measuring gender disparity, called the Gender Inequality Index (GII). This index is a composite measure which shows the loss in human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in three dimensions: (1) reproductive health, (2) empowerment, and (3) the labor market. The index ranges from zero, which indicates that women and men fare equally, to one, which indicates that women fare as poorly as possible in all measured dimensions. The new index was introduced in the 2010 Human Development Report as an experimental measure to remedy the shortcomings of the previous, and no longer used, indicators, the Gender Development Index (GDI) and the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM), both of which were introduced in the 1995 Human Development Report. | **THREE BOXES: Guess the Gender Inequality Index ranking for Africa, Asia, and Latin America.**  **Which African country has achieved a higher level of gender equality according to the 2011 GII ranking?**  🞏 Rwanda  🞏 South Africa  🞏 Burundi  🞏 Mauritius  🞏 Namibia  **Answer**: Mauritius is ranked 63rd out of 146 reporting countries, making it the African country with the highest level of gender equality (or lowest level of inequality, according to the scale). It is followed by Rwanda (82nd), Namibia (84th), Burundi (89th), and South Africa (94th).  **Which Asian country has achieved a greater level of gender equality according to the 2011 GII ranking?**  🞏 China  🞏 Japan  🞏 Singapore  🞏 Malaysia  🞏 Republic of Korea  **Answer**: Singapore is ranked 8th out of 146 reporting countries, making it the Asian country with the most gender equality (or lowest gender disparity). It is followed by the Republic of Korea (ranked 11th), Japan (14th), China (35th), and Malaysia (43rd).  **Which Latin American country has achieved a greater level of gender equality according to the 2011 GII ranking?**  🞏 Cuba  🞏 Costa Rica  🞏 Chile  🞏 Uruguay  🞏 Argentina  **Answer**: Cuba is ranked 58th out of 146 reporting countries, making it the Latin American country with the most gender equality (or lowest gender disparity). It is followed by Uruguay (ranked 62nd), Costa Rica (64th), Argentina (67th), and Chile (68th).  Click here for more information on the Gender Inequality Index <http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/gii/>  **RESOURCES:** Gender Inequality Index and Related Indicators for 2011: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDR_2011_EN_Table4.pdf>  Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) about the Gender Inequality Index (GII), http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/FAQs\_2011\_GII.pdf |
| 16. **MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS**  At the Millennium Summit in September 2000, 189 nations made a promise to free people from extreme poverty and multiple deprivations. This pledge turned into the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The MDGs provide a framework of time-bound targets by which progress toward the fulfillment of the commitments in the Millennium Declaration is being measured with a deadline of 2015. | **Millennium Development Goals:**  Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger  Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education  Goal 3. Promote gender equality and women´s empowerment  Goal 4. Reduce child mortality  Goal 5. Improve maternal health  Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases  Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability  Goal 8. Develop a global partnership of development.  RESOURCES: Gender-related materials on the MDGs [**http://www.unifem.org/gender\_issues/resourcesa2b5.html?WebSectionID=6**](http://www.unifem.org/gender_issues/resourcesa2b5.html?WebSectionID=6) |
| **17. WHICH OF THE MDGs HAS A GENDER DIMENSION?**  While Gender is crosscutting to all MDGs the MDG 3, ‘Promote gender equality and women´s empowerment’ , is the only Millennium Development Goal that is both a goal in itself and is recognized as essential to the achievement of all other Millennium Development Goals.  The MDG 3 target is the Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015, and the related indicators for monitoring progress are:  3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament  In 2012, with three years left for the 2015 deadline for the MDGs, women continue to be poorer than men on a global scale. More girls are in primary school, but big gaps remain in secondary school, and the poor are still less likely to attend. And while women now account for nearly 20 per cent of all parliamentarians around the world, it will take more than 40 years to reach equal representation at this pace. These are just some examples of how women are faring in global progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), detailed in the [2012 Gender Chart](http://www.unwomen.org/publications/the-millennium-development-goals-report-gender-chart-2012/).  The Gender Chart 2012 shows that although there has been some progress in a number of the gender dimensions of the MDGs, such as in education and economic gains, more needs to be done — in every country and at every level. This is particularly true when it comes to achieving the pivotal third MDG and to reducing persisting levels of inequality. Women and girls from less affluent countries, communities and families are still consistently left behind. (source UN Women and the UN Statistics Division for the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on MDGs Indicators)  (Use the milestones document from the Gender Equality UN coherence and you e-learning course) | **Which of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) includes a gender dimension?** (Select all that apply)  Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger  Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education  Goal 3. Promote gender equality and women´s empowerment  Goal 4. Reduce child mortality  Goal 5. Improve maternal health  Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases  Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability  Goal 8. Develop a global partnership of development.  **ANSWER:** While the most direct relationship between gender and the MDGs is through goals 3 and 5, every single one of the goals has a gender dimension. When applying a gender perspective, we come to see the relationship between how women and men are differently implicated in the eradication of poverty, access to education, child health, HIV/AIDS, the environment, and partnerships for promoting development as well. For example if you think about the first Millennium Development Goal on hunger, it’s now widely recognized that food security is dependent on supporting small-scale farmers to produce enough food for themselves and their families, and the majority of small-scale farmers are women (Laura Turquet UN Women) |
| **18. POST-2015 UN DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK**  [The paragraph as it stands is not relevant to gender equality. Need to mention that options include: - having a goal on gender equality - mainstreaming gender throughout the goals]  With the 2015 deadline for reaching the MDGs approaching, UN Member States have reiterated their commitment to the Goals but the process is already underway to revise them.  At the 2010 High-level Plenary Meeting of the UN General Assembly to review progress towards the MDGs, governments called not only for accelerating progress towards achieving the MDGs, but also for thinking on ways to advance the UN Development Agenda beyond 2015.  There is wide consensus that the United Nations is the most inclusive and comprehensive platform for putting a global development agenda together and for bringing to the table the views of all governments and a range of other stakeholders, from civil society, the private sector, academia and research institutes to philanthropic foundations and international institutions.  UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon established the UN System Task Team in September 2011 to coordinate system-wide preparations for a post-2015 UN development agenda. Co-chaired by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Task Team today brings together more than 60 UN agencies, Secretariat departments and other international organizations | **For more information on the process of developing the post-2015 framework, see:** http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/untaskteam\_undf/index.shtml |
| **19. THE CREATION OF UN WOMEN**  In July 2010, the United Nations General Assembly created [UN Women](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/64/289), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women.  In doing so, UN Member States took an historic step in accelerating the Organization’s goals on gender equality and the empowerment of women.  The creation of UN Women came about as part of the UN reform agenda, bringing together resources and mandates for greater impact. It merges and builds on the important work of four previously distinct parts of the UN system, which focused exclusively on gender equality and women’s empowerment:   * Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW) * International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) * Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women (OSAGI) * United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) | **The main roles of UN Women are:**   * To support inter-governmental bodies, such as the Commission on the Status of Women, in their formulation of policies, global standards and norms. * To help Member States to implement these standards, standing ready to provide suitable technical and financial support to those countries that request it, and to forge effective partnerships with civil society. * To hold the UN system accountable for its own commitments on gender equality, including regular monitoring of system-wide progress. |
| **19. Final Quiz** |  |
| **20. Take away points** |  |

RESOURCES. \*\*\* Following the format of the UNICEF course, everything in the right-hand column that appears in GREEN will be turned into a PDF and included both as a click-able button on the screen and as a PDF in the Resources tab.